

§ 109.34

includes a district or local committee to which coordinated party expenditure authority has been assigned. State committees and subordinate State committees and such district or local committees combined shall not exceed the coordinated party expenditure limits set forth in 11 CFR 109.32. The State committee shall administer the limitation in one of the following ways:

(1) The State committee shall be responsible for insuring that the coordinated party expenditures of the entire party organization are within the coordinated party expenditure limits, including receiving reports from any subordinate committee of a State committee or district or local committee making coordinated party expenditures under 11 CFR 109.32, and filing consolidated reports showing all coordinated party expenditures in the State with the Commission; or

(2) Any other method, submitted in advance and approved by the Commission, that permits control over coordinated party expenditures.

(c) *Recordkeeping.* (1) A political party committee that assigns its authority to make coordinated party expenditures under this section must maintain the written assignment for at least three years in accordance with 11 CFR 104.14.

(2) A political party committee that is assigned authority to make coordinated party expenditures under this section must maintain the written assignment for at least three years in accordance with 11 CFR 104.14.

§ 109.34 When may a political party committee make coordinated party expenditures?

A political party committee authorized to make coordinated party expenditures may make such expenditures in connection with the general election campaign before or after its candidate has been nominated. All pre-nomination coordinated party expenditures shall be subject to the coordinated party expenditure limitations of this subpart, whether or not the candidate on whose behalf they are made receives the party's nomination.

11 CFR Ch. I (2–3–03 Edition)

§ 109.35 What are the restrictions on a political party committee making both independent expenditures and coordinated party expenditures in connection with the general election of a candidate?

(a) *Applicability.* For the purposes of this section, all political committees established and maintained by a national political party (including all congressional campaign committees) and all political committees established and maintained by a State political party (including any subordinate committee of a State committee) shall be considered to be a single political committee.

(b) *Restrictions on certain coordinated and independent expenditures.* On or after the date on which a political party nominates a candidate for election to Federal office, no committee of the political party may make:

(1) Any coordinated party expenditure under 11 CFR 109.32 with respect to the candidate during the election cycle at any time after it makes any independent expenditure with respect to the candidate during the election cycle; or

(2) Any independent expenditure with respect to the candidate during the election cycle at any time after it makes any coordinated expenditure under 11 CFR 109.32 with respect to the candidate during the election cycle.

(c) *Restrictions on certain transfers and assignments.* A committee of a political party that makes coordinated expenditures under 11 CFR 109.32 with respect to a candidate shall not, during the election cycle, transfer any funds to, assign authority to make coordinated expenditures under 11 CFR 109.32 to, or receive a transfer of funds from, a committee of the political party that has made or intends to make an independent expenditure with respect to the candidate.

§ 109.36 Are there additional circumstances under which a political party committee is prohibited from making independent expenditures?

The national committee of a political party must not make independent expenditures in connection with the general election campaign of a candidate for President of the United States if